

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
AND SOUVENIR
JUBILEE TOUR 1951



England



Australia

ENGLAND VERSUS AUSTRALIA

PRICE

1/6

ISSUED BY THE

S.A. SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSN.

INCORPORATED

English Football Association

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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The Australian Soccer Football Association Limited

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South Australian Soccer Football Association, Inc.

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Secretary: H. DANKS.

HOW SOCCER FOOTBALL IS PLAYED

Soccer is NOT HANDBALL. It is FOOTBALL. None of the players, excepting the goalkeeper, are allowed to touch the ball with their hands. Science, therefore, is the all-important factor in the game.

Pace, stamina, ball control with both head and foot, and accuracy of passing are the things that count in a Soccer player.

Combination is the thing that counts in a Soccer team.

The measure of a Soccer team's success is dependent on the adaptation of individual skill to the general formation.

Eleven players form a Soccer side—five forwards, three half-backs, two backs, and a goal-keeper. The duration of the game is 45 minutes each way.

Only the goalkeeper is allowed to handle the ball, and then only in the penalty area. He must not take more than four steps while holding the ball, otherwise a free kick (defined below) is given.

The ball is kicked off from the centre of the field optionally by the side which loses the toss for choice of goals. After each goal, the game is recommenced in

the same way by the eleven which did not score. A goal is only scored when the ball crosses the goal line between the posts.

When the ball goes behind, it is kicked off from within the goal area nearest the point it went out.

If the ball is played behind by one of the defending side, a player of the attacking side kicks it from the nearest corner flagstaff. This is called a corner kick.

When the ball goes into touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played the ball out throws it in from the point where it left the field of play.

In the event of intentional handling of the ball, and tripping, kicking or holding an opponent and charging an opponent from behind by the defending side in the penalty area, the referee awards a penalty kick, which is taken from the penalty mark with all the players, except the kicker and the opposing goalkeeper, standing at least 10 yards from the ball.

A free kick is given for any of the above infringements committed outside the penalty area. The kicker's opponents must not approach within 10 yards of the ball.

A player is offside when he takes, or attempts to take, a forward pass in other than his own half, and there are not at least two opponents in front of him. It is not an infringement to stand off-side.



ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH "UPS AND DOWNS"

Last season Jack Sewell's team, Sheffield Wednesday, were promoted to the English First Division by .008 of a goal, and this season, although they beat Everton 6-0 in the last game, they returned to the Second Division—by .044 of a goal. That was the margin between Wednesday and Chelsea, who saved themselves by a 4-0 victory over Bobby Langton's team, Bolton Wanderers. All three bottom clubs finished with an equal number of points, their respective goal averages being: Chelsea .815, Sheffield Wednesday .771, Everton .558. With Wednesday down, there is a striking contrast between the two clubs who gained promotion last term. The other side, Tottenham, are League champions, who beat Liverpool 3-1 to finish four points ahead of Manchester United. Preston North End and Manchester City come up from the Second Division to take the place of Everton and the Wednesday.

After 25 years in the Scottish First

Division, Clyde are relegated. Their downfall came in the most dramatic climax ever to a Scottish League campaign. At 3 o'clock on April 26 Clyde were sixth from the bottom. Ninety minutes later they were in the Second Division through losing to Glasgow Celtic by one goal to nil. With only one game to be played, five teams faced the final match with trepidation. Clyde lost, but the other four won in clear cut fashion. Airdrie, who had been at the bottom for the greater part of the season, finished with an 11-1 victory over Falkirk to keep its place in the top division. At the top of the table, Edinburgh Hibernians won the championship by a margin of 10 points from Glasgow Rangers.

With Falkirk and Clyde going down, Queen of the South and Stirling Albion come up. Stirling Albion held the lead all season until the last game, when Queen of the South won the championship on goal average. In winning the Second Division championship, Queen of the South won 13 and drew 2 of their last 15 games.

Record of Australian Tour of South Africa, 1950

Date	Place	Opponents	Results	
			Aust.	S.A.
24/5/50	Capetown	Western Province	2	1
27/5/50	Johannesburg	Southern Transvaal	1	1
31/5/50	Pretoria	Northern Transvaal	3	5
3/6/50	Durban	Natal	1	2
7/6/50	Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	2	1
10/6/50	Benoni	Eastern Transvaal	2	2
14/6/50	Salisbury	Southern Rhodesia	5	0
17/6/50	Bulawayo	Southern Rhodesia	4	1
21/6/50	Maritzburg	Natal	2	3
24/6/50	Durban	South Africa (1st Test)	2	3
28/6/50	Witbank	North Transvaal, Country	9	0
1/7/50	Johannesburg	South Africa (2nd Test)	1	2
8/7/50	Port Elizabeth	South Africa (3rd Test)	2	1
12/7/50	Kimberley	Grignaland West	7	3
15/7/50	East London	Frontier	4	0
19/7/50	Mossel Bay	South Western Country	13	0
22/7/50	Capetown	South Africa (4th Test)	2	0
29/7/50	Capetown	Western Province	3	3

AUSTRALIA'S RECORD

Won 10, Lost 5, Drawn 3

Goals for 65; Goals against, 28

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THE 1925 ENGLISH TEAM

The following constituted the English team in 1925:

Goalkeepers: J. Davidson (Sheffield Wednesday), H. Hardy (Stockport County).

Backs: T. Whittaker (Woolwich Arsenal), C. Poynton (Tottenham Hotspur), S. Charlton (Exeter City).

Half-backs: J. Hannah (Norwich City), J. Hamilton (Crystal Palace), W. Caesar (Dulwich Hamlet), L. Graham (Millwall), G. W. Spencer (Newcastle United), W. Sage (Tottenham Hotspur).

Forwards: H. G. Batten (Plymouth Argyle), J. Elkes (Tottenham Hotspur), E. Simms (Stockport County), C. Hannaford (Clapton Orient), J. Wain (Liverpool), W. Williams (West Ham), S. Seymour (Newcastle United).

Trainer: M. Atherton (Blackburn Rovers).

F.A. Reps.: J. Lewis, Esq. (Blackburn, Lancs.), M. C. Frowde, Esq. (Weymouth, Dorset).

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR SOCCER PLAYERS

1. Thou shalt not have too much to say during the match.
2. Thou shalt not think thyself possessed of all the knowledge of the game, or that thou art the best player in the team; nor that the game will stop if thou absentest thyself therefrom.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the poor old Ref. in vain, for the Council will not hold him guiltless that talketh to the Ref. profane.
4. Remember that thou keep knocked in the nails of thy boots; six times thou mayest look at them and find them O.K., but the next time the Referee may look, and finding some exposed, will send thee off the field.
5. Honor thy opponents and their supporters, that thy name may be spoken well of by lads that playeth both for and against thee.
6. Thou shalt do no swearing.
7. Thou shalt not handle man or ball without permission.

RECORD OF ENGLISH TOUR OF AUSTRALIA, 1925

	Goals	E.	A.
v. West Australia (Perth)	8	0	
v. West Australia (Fremantle)	7	0	
v. South Australia (Adelaide)	10	0	
v. Australia (exhibition) (Adel.)	4	1	
v. Victoria (Melbourne)	7	0	
v. Australia (exhibition) (Melbourne)	5	0	
v. Cootamundra (abandoned, rain)	3	2	
v. N.S.W. (Sydney)	3	1	
v. Metropolis (Sydney)	3	1	
v. Illawarra District (Wollongong)	8	0	
v. N.S.W. (Sydney)	4	1	
v. North District (Newcastle)	8	0	
v. Ipswich and West Moreton (Ipswich)	8	0	
v. Queensland (Brisbane)	11	0	
v. North Coast (Bundaberg)	3	0	
v. Australia (1st Test) (Brisbane)	5	1	
v. Toowoomba (Toowoomba)	6	0	
v. Australia (2nd Test) (Sydney)	2	1	
v. Newcastle (Newcastle)	3	0	
v. Australia (3rd Test) (Maitland)	8	2	
v. Maitland (Cessnock)	4	1	
v. Australia (4th Test) (Sydney)	5	0	
v. Granville District (Granville)	6	1	
Exhibition Match (Sydney)	—	—	
v. Australia (5th Test) (Melb.)	2	0	
v. West Australia (Perth)	5	1	
v. West Australia (Perth)	5	1	

Played 25; Won 25.

Goals for, 139. Goals against, 13.

8. Thou shalt not push, kick, strike, hold, trip, or jump at thy opponents, nor do anything which thou wouldst object to them doing unto thee.
9. Thou shalt not make false appeals against thy opponents.
10. Thou shalt not covet nor desire other teams' players, nor the medals which their skill hath won.

Shouldst thou not be able to keep all these Commandments both on and off the field, keep thyself away from a game which can do much better without thee.

PEN POINTS ON ENGLISH PLAYERS

REG FLEWIN (Purismouth): Captained the famous "Pompey" to championship of the First Division in 1948-49 and 1949-50. Born 23/12/20 at Portsmouth. Played for England versus Wales 1944. Represented the Royal Navy against Army, R.A.F. and Holland. Toured Canada and United States 1950. Whilst in the Royal Marines during the war Reg acted as a P.T. instructor. Is a qualified football coach.

JAMES HAGAN (Sheffield United): Comes from County Durham. Was a schoolboy international before joining Derby County in 1933. Joined Sheffield United in 1938, with whom he still appears. Jimmy has played for England 17 times in war-time internationals.

SAMUEL BARTRAM (Charlton Athletic): Born 22/1/14 at Simonside, County Durham. Played as a schoolboy in almost every position except goalkeeper. Signed for Charlton Athletic September 13, 1934. Toured South Africa 1939, and again played for England 1941-42. Played in the Charlton teams

that made football history by moving from Third to First Division in two consecutive seasons, 1934-35, 1935-36. Sam has played in four consecutive Cup Finals! In business as a sports outfitter and printer.

DEREK PARKER (West Ham United): Born June 23, 1926. Signed professional for the "Hammers" in October, 1944. Played for the English Football Association in seasons 1949-50 and 1950-51 against R.A.F. Also for the Football Combination against Diables Rouges. Interested in cricket and tennis during the summer months.

BILL SMITH (Birmingham City): Born September 7, 1926, at Plymouth. Represented both in school football and with Air Training Corps. Signed as an amateur for Plymouth Argyle in 1944, turning professional the following year. Went to Reading Club, then on to Northampton, where he topped the goal-scorers for two consecutive seasons.

GORDON HURST (Charlton Athletic): Born October 9, 1924. Represented Oldham schoolboys and later Lancashire County. In 1948-49 season, Gordon played for the Royal Navy team which

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toured Holland. His biggest moment in football came in 1947, when he gained a Cup Winner's Medal, being included in the Charlton team which defeated Burnley at Wembley. Keenly interested in swimming.

ISAAC CLARKE (Portsmouth): Started his Soccer career as a schoolboy at Tipton, Staffs. Signed for West Bromwich Albion in 1937, being with them for 10 years. Gained two championship medals with Portsmouth. Takes a keen interest in painting and decoration work.

FRANK LOCK (Charlton Athletic): Born March 12, 1922. Played for Hendon schoolboys and for Middlesex, then for Finchley until called up for His Majesty's Forces. Played many representative matches whilst in the Army. One of the highlights of Frank's career was to play for the famous Stanley Cullis' XI against Greece in 1944.

SYDNEY OWEN (Luton Town): Born September 29, 1922, at Birmingham, Warwickshire. Played for Formans Road School, and gained a schoolboy cap. Signed for Birmingham City in 1945, whilst playing in the left-half position. Transferred to Luton Town in June, 1947, switched to centre-half the following season. Whilst serving with the R.A.F. he was selected to represent Combined Services Central Mediterranean against the British Army of the Rhine. Plays cricket for Bedfordshire.

FRANK BROOME (Notts County): Born Berkhamstead. Height 5' 9". Weight 10 st. Joined Aston Villa in 1934, was transferred to Derby County in 1946, then transferred to Notts County in 1949. One of the fastest attackers in the British Isles, he has played for England on eight occasions and is so versatile that he has been selected for his country in four different positions. He is a fully qualified F.A. coach and has a sports outfitting business at Burton-on-Trent.

BOBBY LANGTON (Bolton Wanderers): Known as the "Lancashire Flier," is one of the most colorful players of the tour. Scored a goal for Preston North End against Manchester City in 1948, seven seconds after the kick-off, which is a record. His aggregate transfer fees amount to £44,000. In 1947 transferred from Blackburn Rovers to Preston North End for £21,500, and in 1949 transferred to Bolton Wanderers for £22,500.

Langton played for England against Scotland in 1948 and 1950, and has also represented his country against seven other countries.

EDDIE BURGIN (Sheffield United): Born in Sheffield in 1927. Played at centre forward and centre half before signing for Sheffield as a goalkeeper. Played for England against the Army at the Arsenal Stadium last year.

LEN KIERAN (Tranmere Rovers): Born at Birkenhead 1926. Height 5' 11½". Weight 12 st. 7 lb. Has been with Tranmere since 1942. Is an enthusiastic cricketer and swimmer.

JOE SHAW (Sheffield United): Born at Murton Colliery, County Durham, 1928. Played with Upton School, youth and colliery teams before signing as a professional with Sheffield United in 1945. First played as inside left before being converted into a half-back.

JOHNNY McCUE (Stoke City): Born Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, 1922. Turned professional at the age of 17, in 1940, as a left full-back. Played for the Army in seven representative games during the war. He is a fully qualified Football Association coach and Youth Club physical training instructor.

HENRY BAMFORD (Bristol Rovers): Born at Bristol in 1920. Height 6'. Weight 12 st. 10 lb. As a schoolboy he gained three "Caps" in the centre forward position. Signed as an amateur before the war for Bristol City and Ipswich Town. Played in several positions during the war before becoming a full-back. Joined Bristol Rovers in 1945.

HARRY WEBSTER (Bolton Wanderers): Born at Handsworth, Sheffield, 1930. Played with Sheffield Technical School (then Woodbourn Football Club) before joining Bolton in 1948. Gained a regular place in Bolton's first team this year and scored 15 goals before leaving for Australia. Is still serving his apprenticeship as a fitter in Bolton.

JACK SEWELL (Sheffield Wednesday): Born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, 1927. Joined Notts County in 1944. His prolific goal scoring brought Notts County up from the Third to the Second Division. He broke Notts County's goal-scoring record when he scored 106 goals in one season. He was transferred from Notts County to Sheffield Wednesday only a few months ago for the record figure of £35,000 (£43,750 Australian currency).

PEN SKETCHES OF AUSTRALIAN PLAYERS

NORMAN CONQUEST (N.S.W.): Height 5 ft. 10 in. Weight 12 st. Played in all five Tests against the South Africans in 1947 and 1950 and in three Tests against the Yugoslavs in 1949. Has also played for Australia against India and Palestine.

GORDON COMBE (S.A.): Broke the school goal-scoring record when he scored 52 goals for Norwood High School in 1932. Has been playing with the Sturt Club since 1934. Has a brilliant military record; as an officer in the Army he led the Australians in the attack at El Alamein and was wounded on more than one occasion. He was awarded the Military Cross. Has played for South Australia on 11 occasions. Played "A" grade cricket as wicketkeeper with East Torrens for a number of years. Height 6 ft. Weight 13 st. 12 lb.

CECIL DRUMMOND (N.S.W.): Height 5 ft. 8 in. Weight 11 st. 7 lb. Has played in 20 Tests—five against South Africa in 1947, five against New Zealand in 1948, five against Yugoslavia in 1949, four against South Africa in 1950, and in the First Test against England in the present tour.

M. BUSIDONI (S.A.): Height 6 ft. Weight 13 st. 4 lb. Plays at centre half with the Italian team, Juventus, but is a versatile player and can play either at half-back or forward. Played First Division soccer in Italy with the famous Turin Club. Was South Australia's star player this year against Victoria.

HEDLEY PARKES (N.S.W.): One of Australia's most unlucky players, he has been reserve full-back for many Tests,

but is now showing great form at centre half. He has already played with success against visiting Englishmen.

KEVIN O'NEILL (N.S.W.): Versatile defender. Starred during last season's tour of South Africa at right back and centre half. Played at left half against the Yugoslavs in 1949. Height 5 ft. 9 in. Weight 11 st. 4 lb.

J. HODGE (N.S.W.): A speedy winger. Played for Australia against New Zealand and for Sydney Metropolis against the present English touring side.

ERIC HULME (N.S.W.): Height 5 ft. 10 in. Weight 11 st. 10 lb. Played at centre forward against Yugoslavia at the Thebarton Oval in 1949. He played on the wing in the two Tests in which Australia defeated South Africa last year, and has played at both outside right and centre forward against the Englishmen during the present tour.

FRANK PARSONS (N.S.W.): Has been one of New South Wales' most prolific goal-scorers for several years. He has represented Australia on many occasions. He toured South Africa with the Australian team last season, and scored the goal against the Englishmen in the First Test at Sydney.

MALCOLM WILD (Qld.): One of Australia's most promising youngsters. Height 5 ft. 11 in. Weight 12 st. Has played for his State on several occasions although only 19 years of age. Toured New Caledonia with the Australian team last year and played in the First Test against the present English side.

R. McKENZIE (Vic.): Is classed as the best winger Victoria has produced for many years, and is being strongly considered for Test selection.

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LEFT (from Top): G. Nunn (replaced by E. Parsons, owing to injury), M. Wild, R. Telfer, E. P. Rowley (President), H. Danks (Secretary).

CENTRE (from Top): M. Hassidoni, C. Drummond, E. Hulme.

RIGHT (from Top): G. D. Combe, N. Conquest, K. O'Neill.

SELECTED TEAMS FOR TODAY'S GAME

ADELAIDE OVAL

KICK OFF 3 P.M.

AUSTRALIA

1
N. CONQUEST
Goal Kicker

2
G. D. COMBE
Right Back

3
C. DRUMMOND
Left Back

4
M. BUSBY
Right Half Back

5
H. PARKES
Left Half Back

6
R. O'NEILL
Right Half Forward

8
E. HULME
Inside Back

9
M. WILD
Inside Back

7
J. HODGE
Centre Forward

9
F. PARSONS
Centre Forward

10
J. MCKENZIE
Outside Back

Reserves

J. O'BRIEN, S. GENARI, F. RECKLETON, R. BRACEGIRDLE

Manager: Mr. J. L. GILLESPIE. Medical Officer: Mr. J. L. GILLESPIE.

ENGLAND

1
S. BARTHAM
Goal Kicker

2
H. BAMPFORD
Right Back

3
J. M'CUE
Left Back

4
J. SHAW
Right Half Back

5
S. OWEN
Left Half Back

6
L. KIFFAN
Right Half Forward

8
SEWELL
Inside Back

10
W. SMITH
Inside Back

7
G. HURST
Centre Forward

9
J. CLARKE
Centre Forward

11
R. LANGTON
Outside Back

Manager: Mr. J. L. GILLESPIE. Medical Officer: Mr. J. L. GILLESPIE.

Watch Scoreboard for any last minute Team Alterations

Music will be rendered once at the kick off by the Adelaide Pipe Band and the Hindlethorpe Musical Band.

ENGLISH TEAM PLAYERS, 1937

J. Sutcliffe (Corinthians).
E. Tunnington (Lloyds' Bank).

Goalkeepers.

L. T. Huddle (The Casuals)
A. H. Woolcock (Cambridge Un.)

Back.

G. A. Strasser (Corinthians)
W. H. Pickering (Sheffield Wednesday)
H. S. Robbins (Dulwich Hamlet)

Half-Backs:

B. Joy (The Casuals)
J. W. Lewis (Walthamstow Avenue).
T. H. Leck (Moon Green).

Forwards

R. J. Mathews (Walthamstow Avenue)
E. C. Collins (Walthamstow Avenue)
F. A. Davis (Walthamstow Avenue)
L. C. Finch (Barnet).
L. C. Thornton (Derbyshire Amateurs)
F. Riley (The Casuals)
W. W. Parr (Blackpool)
E. Eastham (Army).

Team Attendant

A. W. Stollery (Dulwich Hamlet F.C.).
W. Ford Brown (Manager).
T. Thorne (Co-Manager)

Record of English Amateur Tour of Australia, 1937

Date	Place	Opponents.	Attd	Gate Receipts.	Result Eng A 1st.	
3/7/37	Sydney	N.S.W.	33,260	£2,944	3	1
6/7/37	Cessnock	Northern District	4,804	342	5	4
10/7/37	Sydney	Australia 1st Test	37,295	3,401	4	5
14/7/37	Brisbane	Queensland	7,213	516	2	1
17/7/37	Brisbane	Australia (2nd Test)	20,966	1,771	4	0
20/7/37	Newcastle	Australia (3rd Test)	13,984	1,198	3	4
24/7/37	Melbourne	Australasian XI	11,650	752	4	3
26/7/37	Melbourne	Victoria	1,210	92	6	1
29/7/37	Adelaide	South Australia	2,060	109	10	0
2/8/37	Perth	West Australia	3,200	247	6	1
			135,552	£11,372		

ENGLAND'S RECORD.

Played 10, Won 8, Lost 2, Drawn 0.

Goals for, 47 against, 20

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THE BEGINNING OF FOOTBALL

Historians cannot tell us when and by whom football was first played. It is one of the many games which grew out of a ball—a ball that men found pleasure in kicking and passing from hand to hand. But if football historians do not tell us how and when the game came into being it was, perhaps, in the morning of time—there are records, more or less authentic, that show the Roman legions had a handball game which might have been a primitive form of football, and the traditions say there was football in Derby in A.D. 217.

In that year the men of Derby are supposed to have driven a body of Roman soldiers out of the town and to have celebrated the event by a football carnival, which thereafter was played annually on Shrove Tuesday. Later these Shrove Tuesday games ceased to be football carnivals and became faction fights between the men belonging to the parishes of St. Peter's and All Saints, the point debated at these fights being the boundaries of the respective parishes. The last Derby game was played in 1846.

At Chester a victory over the Danes was celebrated by a game of football, the ball being the head of a fallen foe. In the Harleian collection of MSS. it is recorded that "Time out of mind it hath been the custom for the shoemakers yearly on Shrove Tuesday to deliver to the drapers, in the presence of the Mayor of Chester, at the Cross of the Rodehee, one ball of leather called a four-ball of the value of three shillings and fourpence or above, and to play it from thence to the Common Hall of the said City."

Early in the fourteenth century Edward II forbade football because of the evil that might arise through many people hastening together.

Although prohibited, the game was still practised by the common people, the rules being made up of an unlimited number of players, there being no concern as to tuppence, charring, or kicking. In these days an opponent had to be brought down—it was nobody's business to see whether the methods employed were legitimate or otherwise.

Even then there were, however, men who voiced an objection to rough play. One was Sir Thomas Elyot 1531 who said that football was nothing but beastly lustre and extreme violence deserving only to be put in perpetual silence. Another critic was Stubbs, an outspoken historian of the Elizabethan period, who in his "Anatomic of Abuses in the Realm of England" published in 1583, said "As concerning football playing, I protest unto you that it may rather be called a friendly kind of fight than a play or recreation, a bloody murdering practice than a fellows sport or pastime."

Manchester also expressed its disapproval of the game. In 1588 the Court Leet prohibited football in the town under the penalty of twelve pence because of "ye glasse windows broken, yeare and spoiled by a compaignie of lewd and disorderly persons using unlawful exercises of playing with ye football in ye streets, breakinge many windows and glasse at their pleasure and other great enormities."

During the Commonwealth period football found little favor in the eyes of the Lord Protector and his fellow Puritans, but after the Restoration it was again played in all sorts of places, including the streets. That the King favored the game is proved by the fact that he witnessed a match between the Royal servants and the retainers of the Duke of Albemarle.

When the "Laws of the Game of Football" were made, as the game proceeded spectators often grew tired of watching and became players. A match, covering a period of three days, played at Sberfield in 1793, between six Sheffield men dressed in red, and six Norton men dressed in green, became a game for all and sundry on the third day, hundreds of "extras" being brought in by both home side and the visitors, and as for many years the good people of Norton had a "dread" when they visited Sheffield, it may be assumed that home players and their "extras" indulged in what would now be described as "ungentlemanly behaviour."

"The game of football," according to Montague Snodman in his "Football History" (Badminton Library) "is undoubtedly the oldest of all the English national sports. For at least six centuries the people have loved the run and struggle."

and the rude and manly game, and kings with their edicts, divines with their sermons, scholars with their cultured scorn, and wits with their ridicule, have failed to keep the people away from the pastime they enjoyed."

And so it will be seen that this ball game has, throughout the ages, gone through an extraordinary process of development. In the infant years of its life, football was assuming some sort of recognised form. It was played in schools and certain towns and cities and in clubs. Matches were played two or three times a week. Curiously enough, many of these matches took place in early summer, chiefly, one presumes, because light allowed the pastime to be carried on when business hours and farm work were closed. Football actually became a recognised winter sport in the sixteenth century, and it progressed in a more or less methodical manner until the birth of the Football Association (1863), which organisation placed the game on a sound footing.

WATCHING A FOOTBALL MATCH

Let me tell me that girls are taking a great interest in sport nowadays, but up to the present I think they are out of place at a football match. They cramp our style. It's impossible to tell a referee what you really think of him if our best girl is nestling against you in the stand.

Besides, watching a football match is hard enough as it is. The gibe that we Britons pay hired gladiators to take our exercise for us while we look on is a nonsense. Simply kicking a ball about, or being kicked, is child's play compared with chessing, and, moreover, you have to keep your attention constantly on the game. How would the forwards know when to shoot if forty thousand people didn't tell them, all at once.

If you take a girl it's ten to one she'll ask on which side the referee is on, or if you miss howling at the proper moment, and without your help, you'll do away with the game.

Or else, just as the ball is about to cross the line, and the goalkeeper is

making a dive at it, she'll pull you right round to show you a grin in a pink jumper.

The trouble is that girls never take the trouble to study the game, and it is really as easy as mending socks.

The game is played between the spectators on one side and the spectators on the other, together with a few comparatively unimportant men on the field, who kick the ball as directed.

At each end of the field is a goal, which is a framework upholstered with an open work net. The object of both sides is to get the ball into it, and not, as you might suppose from seeing some backs play, to get it into the stand.

The ball is full of air, the only stuff we get for nothing nowadays.

Some of the men on the field are called forwards, because they travel that way, until the referee stops them by blowing his whistle, which he does when they are getting too near the home goal. This is called offside. If it happens at the other end, it is a dirty trick. It is quite easy to understand the complications of the offside rule if you remember this.

Other players are called backs, and if you look at them from behind you will soon see why. They are about five feet wide, to prevent the ball going past them.

Sometimes a forward, who is not looking where he is going, will cannon into one of them. He doesn't wait to apologise, but bounces straight back to his own half of the field. Footballers are awfully rude.

Behind these is the goalkeeper, and it is his job if the ball rolls anywhere near him, to put his crossword puzzle down and kick the ball back so that they can get on with the game.

Footballers are very popular with the crowd. I have known a man's bowler hat to spit with pride because a footballer turned round when he hollered out "Hello Jim." And I have known another man who treated a piece of mud that fell off a half-back's back.

The chap called the referee sees that the rules are carried out. There are also two linesmen, who see that the referee is carried out if the linesman loses.

The rules are very simple. No hitting is allowed, and players must not be dis-

the ball, because their hands are invariably dirty

Any man is allowed to have two kicks at the ball if he likes, but the main idea is to kick it to someone else. This is called combination.

Sometimes a forward will find himself close to the other goal, and nobody about to whom he can kick it. In this case he is allowed to kick it into goal himself, but if there should be anybody else about, he is morally bound to pass it. He ought not to sit on it and wait for someone to turn up, as is sometimes the case

As a matter of fact, it is a very dangerous thing to have anything to do with the ball, because as soon as one man has got it, all the spectators yell at him, and all the other people on the field rush after him.

The players never see a ball when they are training, which they do at Blackpool, or in a Turkish bath. Consequently they never know what to do with the ball, and they keep falling over it and running away from it. I sometimes think it would be a better game if they didn't have a ball at all.

The game is won by the side which gets the ball most times into the other goal. It seems a pity to me that they don't score shouts, so that the efforts of the spectators could count

I should like to see a report like this

"Tottenham Hotspurs played up well, although most of their best shouters had got sore throats from the match last week. Cough drops were served out at half-time, but Bolton had secured the services of a coal-man, and they won easily, by fourteen yells to three."

Obviously, the ball often gets tired of being chased around and it goes over one of the goal lines. The job then is to remember who kicked it last, and if it is one of the away team, it is a corner, if not, it doesn't count.

The corner is taken by all the players trying to stand in front of one another in the goal. They keep edging one another aside and jumping up to get a good view. Another then goes and kicks the ball behind the goal, after which they all have a rest

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THE HISTORY OF SOCCER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

it is ever interesting to note that soccer
played in this State as far back as
when a band of soccer enthusiasts
and among themselves, mostly in the
wood a first, and in spite of rid-
ing, carried on with the round ball
and it is to these pioneers that
thanks are due for the ever growing
of soccer to-day. The first
formed which was a scratch team,
composed mostly of men employed at
the Pottery Works. Mr. Tom
was the leader and was a great
to the club.

For about five years of playing
each matches, it was felt that, with
increasing, steps should be taken
from an association. With this end
in view a meeting was called in 1902
by all interested in soccer to attend
a meeting was held at the shop of Mr
J. S. [unclear] Place Adelaide
there was a large attendance at this
meeting and it was decided to form the
an association in South Australia. It
was called the South Australian British
Football Association and the officers
elected were: President and chairman,
J. H. [unclear] vice president, F. Debbie,
honorary secretary, Frank Storr, assistant sec-
retary, James Stewart, executive com-
mittee: Messrs L. Nipper, Ted Salmon,
H. B. [unclear], T. Angus, C. Wells, J. Rhodda,
F. Mook, Dunbar, Poole, and Dan
Jeffries. Three strong teams were formed,
one North Adelaide, South Adelaide
and Woodville. South Adelaide played
on the Hart Street ground, the same
ground on which they are playing
this season. Woodville Club played on
a ground where the "Mater" Hospital
now stands, and North Adelaide on the
Parklands. Amongst the playing mem-
bers of the South Club of that day were
T. Angus, the brothers Storr, A. Laws,
H. B. [unclear], D. Hutton, J. Edmundson, J.
E. [unclear], Dr. Morris, Rev. Garrett and our
old friend, "Jimmy" D. Stewart, better
known to us all as "Father of Soccer
South Australia".

The Woodville Club had amongst its members such men as G. Noble, T. Safford, F. Meekins, and J. Wagon. It was Jack Wagon who eventually formed the Birdmarsh Club, and Ted Salmon.

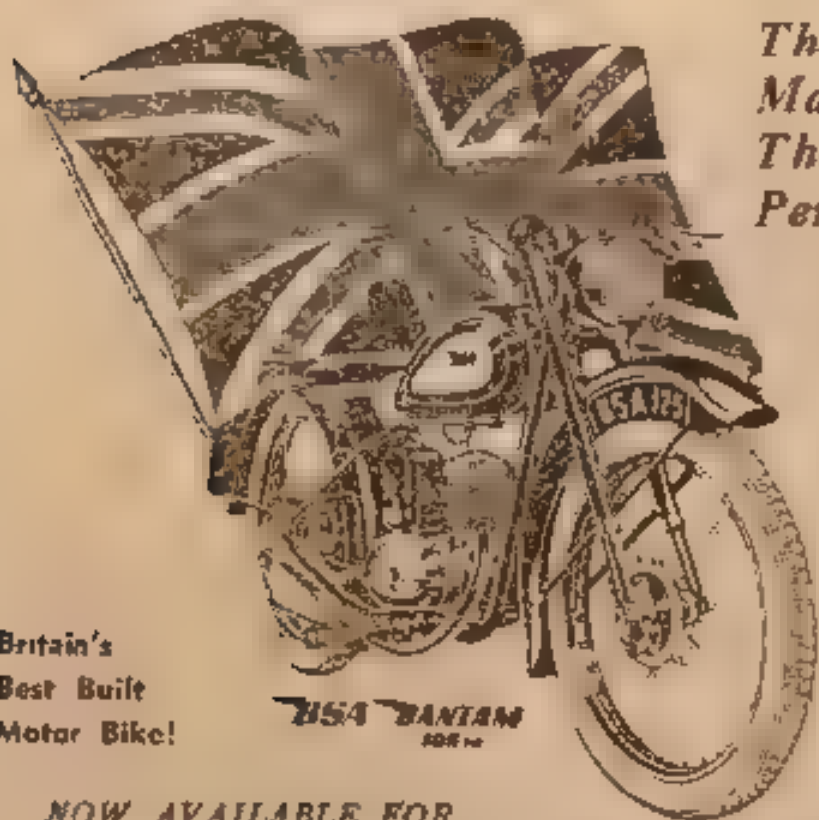
founded the Port Club, being the first captain. Playing for the Port at that time were J. McCall, T. Harrison, Rachel Peterson, Dan Jeffries, and E. P. Rowley, who is a member of the executive council to-day. Mr. Rowley was the State goalkeeper for many seasons, and it is very pleasing indeed to see him still as keen as ever to see some play. Another old Port star was L. L. Thompson, who held the same position in the Port Club for many years, also he held office as chairman of the association. Mr. Thompson is also very interested in the game, and has been a great asset to soccer, more especially in the Port Adelaide district. The late Bob Fenwick succeeded L. L. Thompson as secretary for the Magpies and had a great knack of keeping the team together. It was in 1901 that the Adelaide Club was formed through the initiative efforts of our respected late friend Jimmy Stewart. Doubtless, incident was the late Sir Frank Macdonald, who was an Australian, and there were very few men as keen for the code as Sir Frank, as he was known to all.

The Adelaide Club was composed at that time of mostly Australian born players, and although they did not win one match in their first year, they improved later, and to-day, it is pleasing to state, are in the big majority, and many have been selected for interstate and international honors.

The Sturt Club was formed in 1904 by Messrs. W. McLellan and J. Durward, most of the players living in the Goodwood district. Sturt were joined later by many players from the Cambridge Club, and from that day Sturt were a very hard team to beat. The secretary of Sturt for many years was Mr Edwards, and thanks are due to him for the progress made by the club. Other clubs to form in the early days were Adelaide United, the Loco Club, the technicians, Hecornville. Later came St Peter's, and the Tramways Club. Most of these clubs suffered through the Great War and had to disband.

The growth of the soccer code in this State has been most surprising and numbers are abounding. In 1897 there were about 20-30 players. To-day there are 84 teams affiliated with the South Australian Association, and there are approximately 1,100 registered players.

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REFEREES OF TO-DAY

There has been a great deal of complaint in recent years by players who aver that there is a lamentable lack of uniformity in the interpretation of the rules by many referees. Also that the game has been slowed up by the referee, who, instead of ignoring small infringements, stops the game unnecessarily. One must admit there is ground for complaint, and I propose here to briefly touch upon one or two matters which have come under my notice.

The laws of the game only provide, of course, for intentional breaches, and yet how very often we see players penalised for what are clearly unintentional breaches. Cases of handling the ball, tripping, pushing, kicking, or holding an opponent may all on occasion be considered accidental, and yet (and I must say that the players and public are equally at fault, because there is a unanimous appeal) the usual thing is to penalise the offending player, irrespective of whether the breach is intentional or unintentional.

A matter that also calls for attention is the ignoring of linesmen by the referee, who should take them into his confidence and make them feel that they are part and parcel of a game.

The referee should, before the game commences, call the linesmen to him and first of all compare watches. Then he should satisfy himself that they know what to do when the ball goes into touch.

The linesmen decide, subject to the over-ruling power of the man in charge of the game, when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the throw-in, or whether there should be a corner or a goal kick.

Regarding the question of uniformity of decisions, there has been a lot of controversy in relation to the throw-in. The linesmen should first of all point with the flag to the spot where the ball went out, and then, keeping his flag down, and standing about one yard from the thrower, he should watch the feet of the thrower, and the referee should watch the throw. Linesmen often stand close to the thrower. This is a mistake, as it is impossible for him in that position to watch either the throw-in or the feet. The linesman who keeps his flag down

when the throw-in is about to be taken, raises it when the player, at the delivery of the ball, does not keep a part of both feet on or outside the line.

Another point worth noticing is that a player is penalised by some referees if he does not stand at right angles to the touch-line when throwing in the ball. The rule simply says that a player must face the field of play when throwing in the ball. No angle is specified in the rules, and the interpretation given is palpably wrong and unfair to the players.

Another point is that many referees forget that there is an advantage rule. Often a centre forward is partly tripped in the penalty area, and the whistle is blown for a penalty kick.

The referee should have allowed the player to go on and score, otherwise in awarding the penalty kick he may be penalising the unoffending player. Again, a player may be partly tripped outside the penalty area, and if the play is not allowed to proceed and a free kick is given, the result is that the team of the offending player is allowed to get into position to defend against the free kick, therefore penalising the wrong team.

—:o:—

THE SOCCER FIELD

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PLAYERS

The game of "Soccer" football, which probably had its inception in the days when Britons dyed their bodies with woad, and was probably played by the ancients in some form or other before the days of Pompeii, in its present form of eleven players originally had its field set out with goalkeeper, two backs, and eight forwards. Later two forwards were removed and made the intermediate line of half-backs, and more than half a century ago the old Blackburn Olympic team (Lancashire, England) introduced the three half-backs, and this formation has been followed for 63 years. Recently another innovation has been made. This is the introduction of a third back, who plays behind the regular backs and is known as a "stopper." Peter Macracken exploited this one back game, which led to the amendment of the "out of play" rule and necessitated the need of only two players to be between an attacking forward and his opponents' goal in cir-

circumstances. The "stopper" has followed on this amendment of the rule. The late Mr. Herbert Chapman, manager of the Arsenal team, arrived at the conclusion that "if you can keep the opposing team from scoring the game is half won," and his team introduced the new system, which has now been adopted by almost every first league team in England. This means that the centre half-back goes right back, between the backs and goal-keeper, and holds a roving commission so to speak. It means that the two wing halves and the two inside forwards have to cover a greater area, and it demands of them that they shall be men of stamina, physique, and ability to make quick decisions. The "stopper" must be a man of tall stature, speedy, and possessed of great resource. Whether we have the men to fill the bill in South Australia remains to be seen. The wing halves will have to be men of speed and able to feed their forwards judiciously. We have halves in plenty, but they are lacking, or many of them are, when it comes to feeding the forwards. They can tackle and defend well, but too often, alas, their last kick is a wild one, and is as likely to go to an opponent as to a colleague. The halves should make their passes low, on the ground, or a few feet above, not as so many do, kick into the air as though sending a "mark" to a National Game forward. While the ball is in the air and descending it gives the opposing players just as much opportunity to get the ball as the colleague for whom it is intended, and this fault should be remedied by every half-back who has developed the fault.

AN APPEAL TO PLAYERS AND OFFICIALS

Players and officials of clubs owe a duty to each other, to their clubs, and to the Executive Council. Players should play the game at all times for their clubs—that is the team spirit—and not adopt the spirit of individualism. Does it matter whether Bill Smith or Mick Murphy kicked so many goals in a match so much as that the team got the goals? After all, it is the team which means everything. The practice of the Press, in some

instances, of specialising in recording that some player or other kicked so many goals tends to destroy the team spirit by pandering to individualism, and thus injures the game. Every team should be able to accept defeat in the same spirit as a victory, as, after all, "the game's the thing, and winning or losing of a match a mere detail," and if a team "cannot lose," it does not deserve to win. Similarly, in any dispute between players of a club, they should settle the difference in their club room, and when they leave the room do so in the most harmonious spirit. If your club officials cannot settle your differences—especially as between players of one club and those of another—you can always appeal to the Executive Council. When you have to do so, be it a team or a player matter, do so in the spirit of the interest of the game. Remember that you placed the members of the Executive Council in their respective position, and they are a reflex of yourselves. They are imbued with the spirit which places the welfare of the game above all other considerations, and you can depend that their decision is made only after all available facts have been sifted. Accept their decision in the spirit of a "sport," and do not engage in street corner talk, which never did any good to anyone. If you are disappointed with the men you have placed in the positions of responsibility you have your remedy at the next election—do not re-elect them; but while they hold the positions it is your duty to be loyal to them, and this applies to individuals, clubs, and associations affiliated with the S.A. Soccer Football Association. Your game is worthy of support, and, indeed, of some sacrifice on the part of every player, official, or supporter. If this spirit of loyalty is observed, then, so sure as that night follows day, your game will speedily assume the position it merits with the sport loving people of South Australia.

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GOAL-KICK

When the whole of the ball passes over a goal-line, either on ground or in air, having last been played by one of the attacking team, it shall be kicked direct into play beyond the penalty area, from a point within that half of goal-area nearest to where it crossed the line by a player of the defending team. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been touched or played by another player.

CORNER-KICK

When the ball passes over a goal-line as opposite having been last played by one of the defending team, a member of the attacking team shall take a kick from within the quarter-circle at nearest flag-post—a corner kick.

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